

University of Groningen

Towards personalized medicine in pediatric inflammatory bowel disease

Haisma, Sjoukje

DOI:
[10.33612/diss.96888808](https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.96888808)

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2019

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):
Haisma, S. (2019). *Towards personalized medicine in pediatric inflammatory bowel disease*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. Rijksuniversiteit Groningen. <https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.96888808>

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

CHAPTER 5



CALPROTECTIN INSTABILITY MAY LEAD TO UNDERTREATMENT IN CHILDRENT WITH IBD

**Sjoukje-Marije Haisma
Patrick F. van Rheenen
Lucie Wagenmakers
Anneke C. Muller Kobold**

ABSTRACT

Background: Treatment decisions in children with inflammatory bowel disease are increasingly based on longitudinal tracking of faecal calprotectin concentrations, but there is little known about the stability of this protein in stool.

Methods: We stored aliquots of homogenized stool at room temperature and at 4°C, and measured the calprotectin concentration for 6 consecutive days with three different assays. In addition, we assessed calprotectin stability in assay-specific extraction buffers kept at room temperature.

Results: After six days of storage at room temperature, mean percentage change from baseline calprotectin concentrations in stool and extraction buffer was 35 and 46%, respectively. The stability of calprotectin was significantly better preserved in samples stored at 4°C ($p=0.0066$ and 0.0011 , respectively).

Conclusions: Calprotectin is not stable at room temperature. Children with IBD and their caretakers may be falsely reassured by low calprotectin values. The best advisable standard for pre-analytical calprotectin handling is refrigeration of the stool sample until delivery at the hospital laboratory.

INTRODUCTION

Inflammatory bowel diseases (IBDs), including Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, are lifelong conditions that often begin in childhood. Disease monitoring is usually based on clinical symptoms with an emphasis on altered bowel habits and rectal bleeding. As relying on subjective symptoms alone could lead to management errors, the use of faecal calprotectin as an objective and noninvasive measure of disease activity has gained a lot of interest in both paediatric practice and trials settings.^(1,2) Calprotectin is widely believed to be a stable marker, hence many physicians and researchers allow patients to send a stool sample to the laboratory by surface mail at ambient temperatures. However, evidence for stability at room temperature is scarce and all quotes can be traced back to one of the earliest scientific publications on stool calprotectin.⁽³⁾ We assessed calprotectin stability in stool samples stored at room temperature and at 4°C. In addition, we assessed calprotectin stability in extraction buffers.

METHODS

We collected 19 stool samples from patients with IBD and ensured that the whole range of potential calprotectin values was covered. Within 2 hours of collection spot samples were homogenized and split into 12 aliquots, 6 of which were kept at room temperature and 6 at 4°C for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 days, respectively. Each stool sample was also extracted and split into 6 aliquots of extraction fluid and likewise kept at room temperature. We used enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs) of BÜHLMANN Laboratories AG (fCAL), Preventis GmbH (IDK Calprotectin) and Calpro AS (CalproLab ALP), and pooled the calprotectin results per pre-analytical condition. To minimize any batch-to-batch variation, all aliquots were analyzed in the same analytical batch. A repeated measures analysis of variance was performed and results were plotted over time and expressed as percentage change from baseline calprotectin with 95% confidence interval (CI).

RESULTS

Baseline calprotectin concentration in the stool samples varied from 14 to 3270 µg/g. In aliquots kept at room temperature the mean change from baseline values on day 1, 3 and 6 was 18% (95%CI 11-25), 28% (22-34) and 35% (26-44), respectively. This decline was irrespective of the calprotectin concentration at baseline. In extraction fluids kept at room temperature the mean change from baseline values was 23% (9-37), 36% (21-51) and 46% (30-62). In aliquots kept at 4°C calprotectin values remained stable during the observation period (see figure 1). Calprotectin stability over time was significantly diminished in stool and extraction fluids kept at room temperature compared to storage at 4°C (p=0.0066 and 0.0011, respectively).

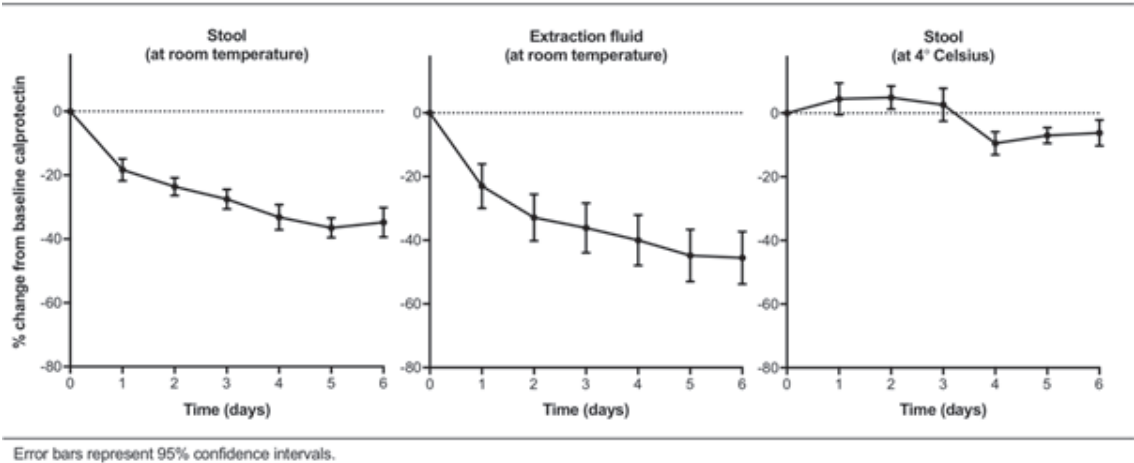


Figure 1. Calprotectin stability over time.

DISCUSSION

Our results indicate a steady decline in calprotectin concentration in the first 6 days after stool collection in samples kept at room temperature. A similar slope was seen in stool extracts kept at room temperature, while the stability of calprotectin was preserved in samples stored in a refrigerator at 4°C. We did not test the superiority of one ELISA kit over another. For that, we would have needed to perform a multitude of tests. The decline

in calprotectin concentration over time was observed regardless of the ELISA kit used, which makes inadvertently smoothing of the curve unlikely.

Literature on calprotectin stability under various preservation conditions is scarce. A Swedish group observed a decline in calprotectin when stool samples were stored at room temperature for 7 days but claimed that the concentration remained unchanged in the first three days after collection.⁽⁴⁾ A Spanish group claimed that calprotectin remained stable in stool extracts stored at room temperature for 4 days,⁽⁵⁾ as opposed to our finding that extraction does not prevent a decline.

Calprotectin instability in stool samples sent by surface mail at ambient temperatures may lead to management errors in treat-to-target strategies, in which physicians aim for calprotectin concentrations below 250 $\mu\text{g/g}$.⁽⁶⁾ Although there is no consensus on the optimal frequency of calprotectin retesting and cutoffs for treatment intensification, the authors of this article use the following monitoring strategy: IBD patients with calprotectin values below 250 $\mu\text{g/g}$ are reassured and advised to retest in 3 months; IBD patients with calprotectin values above 500 $\mu\text{g/g}$ are considered to have active disease, require treatment intensification and retesting in 1 month; and IBD patients with calprotectin in the intermediate range are advised to retest in 1 month before progressing to a decision. In such a strategy, patients whose calprotectin values show a drift from the target range into the indecisive range may be falsely reassured, leading to a delay in treatment intensification (figure 2). The intermediate range is exactly where precision is of utmost importance and small deviations lead to misclassification of disease activity and wrong treatment decisions. Test results at the high and extreme low end of the calprotectin spectrum will not lead to management errors.

Currently, the best advisable standard for pre-analytical calprotectin handling is refrigeration of the filled stool container until delivery at the hospital laboratory. Several manufacturers recently introduced a lateral flow-based test and a software application that turns an ordinary smartphone camera into a reader for quantitative calprotectin measurements.⁽⁷⁾ Although this innovation has great opportunities to take transport of stool samples out of the equation, home tests are not yet commonplace in monitoring disease activity in IBD. In the meantime, for those

who continue shipping unrefrigerated stool samples to the laboratory, we emphasize the importance of documenting the time to arrival at the laboratory. Unrefrigerated stool samples that arrive with a delay exceeding 24 hours with a calprotectin concentration between 250 and 500 $\mu\text{g/g}$ need confirmation. We currently advise our patients to store the confirmation sample in the freezing compartment of the fridge until the face-to-face encounter with the physician and then deliver the confirmation sample to the laboratory by hand.

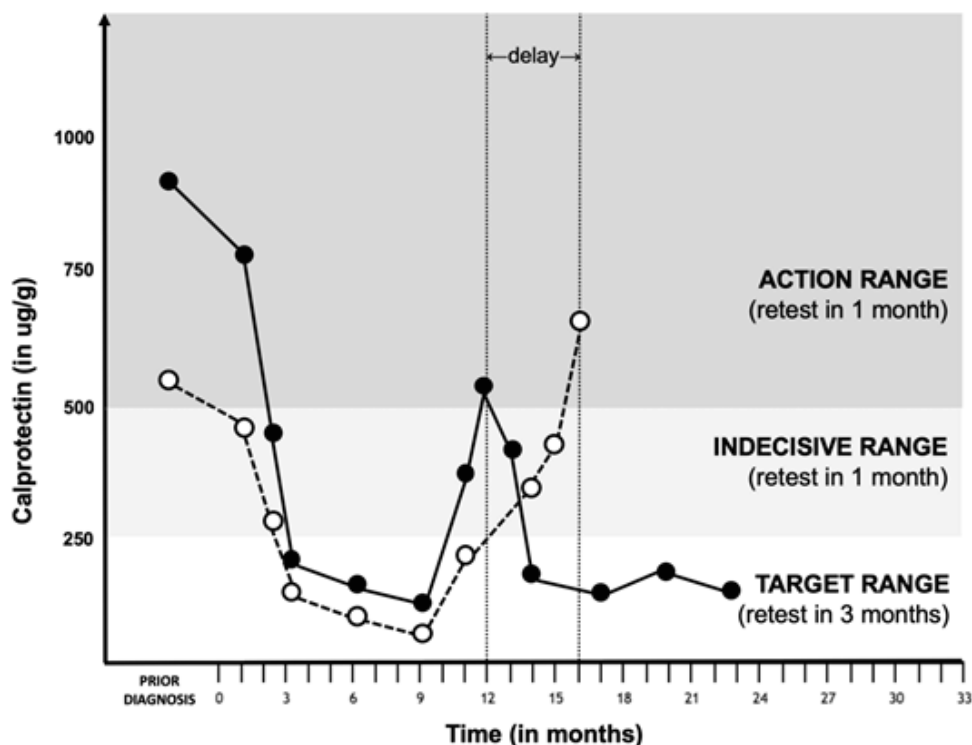


Figure 2. Stool calprotectin values of an imaginary patient with Crohn's disease plotted over time. Black dots represent true calprotectin values, white dots represent underestimated calprotectin values caused by protein degradation in the pre-analytical phase. In month 12, the patient's true calprotectin measurement would have resulted in treatment intensification, while calprotectin degradation during transport may cause false reassurance and significant treatment delay.

REFERENCES

1. Peyrin-Biroulet L, Sandborn W, Sands BE, Reinisch W, Bemelman W, Bryant RV, et al. Selecting Therapeutic Targets in Inflammatory Bowel Disease (STRIDE): Determining Therapeutic Goals for Treat-to-Target. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2015; 110:1324–1338.
2. Sandborn WJ, Panés J, Zhang H, Yu D, Niezychowski W, Su C. Correlation Between Concentrations of Fecal Calprotectin and Outcomes of Patients With Ulcerative Colitis in a Phase 2 Trial. *Gastroenterology* 2016 Jan; 150:96-102.
3. Røseth AG, Fagerhol MK, Aadland E, Schjønsby H. Assessment of the neutrophil dominating protein calprotectin in feces. A methodologic study. *Scand J Gastroenterol* 1992;27:793-8.
4. Lasson A, Stotzer P-O-O, Ohman L, Isaksson S, Sapnara M, Strid H. The intra-individual variability of faecal calprotectin: A prospective study in patients with active ulcerative colitis. *J Crohn's Colitis* 2015;9:26–32.
5. Acevedo D, Salvador MP, Girbes J, Estan N. Fecal Calprotectin: A Comparison of Two Commercial Enzymoimmunoassays and Study of Fecal Extract Stability at Room Temperature. *J Clin Med Res* 2018; 10:396-404.
6. Colombel JF, Panaccione R, Bossuyt P, Lukas M, Baert F, Vaňásek T, et al. Effect of tight control management on Crohn's disease (CALM): a multicentre, randomised, controlled phase 3 trial. *Lancet* 2018;390:2779-2789.
7. Heida A, Knol M, Muller Kobold AC, Bootsman JJ, Dijkstra G, van Rheeën PF. Agreement Between Home-Based Measurement of Stool Calprotectin and ELISA Results for Monitoring Inflammatory Bowel Disease Activity. *Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology*. 2017;15:1742-1749.

